

ENGLAND AND FREE TRADE

SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION FROM THE PREMIER.

Welsh Manufacturers Coming to America—Immigration from Germany and Great Britain—Short Tariff Schemes—Notes and Illustrations.

Great Britain and Free Trade.

The hardest blow American free traders have received for many years, always excepting their defeat in the election of 1888, is the confession of Lord Salisbury that free trade cripples Great Britain. To appreciate the importance of his declaration, one must remember how the example of Great Britain and the supremacy of that nation in manufactures and commerce have through all these years been the main support of free trade theories. "See how marvellously England has prospered," the tariff would say, "since commercial freedom was attained. No other nation can hope to compete, in manufactures or in trading, until it takes the same vantage ground, emancipates itself from all economic burdens, and insures cheap food for its workers and cheap materials for its manufacturers."

This reasoning has had a great deal of influence upon the minds of those who lean toward worship of Britain and everything British. The cultured class, who depend largely upon the English text-books and English literature for their enlightenment, have been prone to believe that the same policy which, according to British accounts, has worked so admirably in Great Britain, would also prove beneficial to any other country, and especially to the great nation of the same race in this new land of boundless natural resources. The reply was logical and conclusive, it is true. Britain had first to establish its own manufactures, by centuries of a protection more stringent and thorough than has ever been proposed in the United States. It was not until Britain had attained such supremacy in manufactures that it could defy competition, not until free trade had come to mean a surrender of defenses by other countries, that was attempted by that nation. Nor is it true, as events prove, that the results have been beneficial. Underneath the commercial magnificence and the manufacturing triumph, there have been great trial and suffering for the white slaves of free trade.

All reasoning addressed to the Anglo-manics fell upon deaf ears, but the confession of the British prime minister will not. This startles the theorists from their delusive dreams. Britain acknowledged that protection in other countries is killing British trade, driving manufacturers to other lands, depriving British workmen of employment and wages. The passionately earnest appeals of deputations from labor organizations and commercial bodies, to which Lord Salisbury responded through his Hastings speech, have for years been informing the world that English trade was suffering. Belgian competition, German competition, French competition, and most of all, American competition, have been cutting off the markets upon which English manufacturers had relied, and every year narrowing the channels through which British products were conveyed to foreign consumers. The recent revision of tariff laws in the country and France have powerfully intensified a destructive influence which British trade and industry have felt for years. Now great establishments which have been the pride of the nation, and have contributed much to its prosperity, are closed and silent, or are on shipboard taking flight to America. When the boards of trade and the labor organizations of Great Britain demand the retention of the government to these facts, Lord Salisbury publicly admits that free trade "may be noble but is not businesslike."

A revolution of national policy does not come quickly in a conservative and slow-moving country like Great Britain. It will take years for either of the great political parties to become convinced of the necessity of acting upon Lord Salisbury's suggestion. Years more must pass, perhaps, before a party ready to act can secure sufficient power. During all these years British industry and trade will be falling behind in the race, crippled by the false theory which forbids the nation to defend the prosperity of its people. The United States, advancing more rapidly and powerfully than any other nation, is swiftly approaching complete industrial independence, which for this nation also means supremacy in manufactures and in the world's exchanges. If free traders obstinately give the advantage to this nation for a few years more, it will be too late for Great Britain ever to overtake the child across the seas whose wise protection has taught all the world a lesson.—New York Tribune.

Immigration from Germany and Great Britain Compared.

It has been estimated by the free trade advocates that Germany, with her protective tariff, is furnishing more immigrants to America, a protective country, than is free trade England, and the question is asked, Why?

The proposition is not correctly stated. The figures show exactly the contrary. During the year ending June 30, 1890, Germany sent to America 92,427 immigrants, while Great Britain, not including Wales, sent 128,340. This question was propounded by a leading advocate of "tariff reform" to a protectionist Republican during the debate in Congress, to which no reply was given. The reply might have easily been found in the following statement:

A comparison of the immigrants arriving in America from the two countries is named above from 1815 to June 30, 1890, is as follows: Great Britain, 6,235,277 out of a population of 35,000,000, while from Germany there came 4,504,128 out of a population of 46,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

A Tariff Question Answered.

If a protective tariff tends to lower prices of protected articles, why place a duty on farm products, now already so low in price?

The operation of a protective tariff on manufactured articles must not be confused with that of a protective duty on farm products, although the principle underlying the imposing of such a duty is the same in both cases. How is the fall in price, which always follows the protecting of a manufactured commodity, effected? Primarily through increased production and home competition, with the attending incidents working to lower cost of production. A little reflection, however, must convince anyone that this cannot be the effect of protective duties on farm products. In the first place, such duties do not materially increase production or competition, for of both there is already far too much. Then, again, the cost of producing the farmers' products is not appreciably lowered by any such increase.

We see, therefore, that there is a difference between the operation of a protective duty on one class of these productions and its operation on the other class, a difference which is due merely to different conditions. The object of protection is the same in both cases—to prevent excessive imports, to limit foreign competition. In a manufacturing industry—say, for example, the tin plate industry—what will be the result? Competition will soon begin in our own country and reduce prices. With farm products, however, the competition is already there, too much of it, in fact, and so the duty merely benefits the farmer by way of preventing a further fall in prices through excessive foreign importations, such as of Sumatra tobacco or Canadian barley. Thus the object of a duty on farm products is not to lower the price, but to prevent a fall by limiting foreign competition, the danger of which is yearly increasing with the development of the agricultural resources of India, Russia and South America.—Economist.

A Short Tariff Scheme.

Free trade and poverty are Siamese twins. In free trade England there were 1,317,104 paupers, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, in the year 1890-91.

There were 315,457 under 16 years of age, or about three in every hundred of the total population of similar age. Between 16 and 60 years, there were 501,790, or about four to every hundred of same age.

Eight in each hundred of those between 60 and 65 years, or 65,889 in all, are paupers.

Over 65 years, twenty-six out of every hundred, or more than one in four, depend on public charity, of whom the total amounts to 343,962.

These are estimates made by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in his recently issued book, "Pauperism, A Picture."

While strength and health lasts, the sturdy Briton, as a rule, bears up somehow, no matter how low his wages, against the burdens of his miserable free trade existence.

But when old age draws near he is forced to the poorhouse to end his days. Here is Gen. Booth's own pathetic comments on the sad facts he sets forth:

Old age fares hardly in our times. Life runs more intensely than it did, and the old tend to be thrown out. The community gains by this, but the old suffer.

They suffer beyond any measure of actual incapacity, for the fact that a man is old often in itself enough to deprive him from obtaining work, and it is in vain he makes pretense by dyeing his hair and wearing false teeth.

It will be a sad day for America when we experience such conditions here, as we surely would under free trade.

Welsh Manufacturers Coming to America. Those who are reluctant to believe that tin plate can be made in the United States will probably be astonished at the statement of fact that Welsh manufacturing firms are coming to America to establish tin plate factories. One very extensive firm in Wales, E. Morewood & Co., have bought extensive property in Elizabeth, N. J., and before the frosts of autumn come will be making tin plate of the best quality. The Welsh firm will not cease making plates abroad, but will continue their works there as the demand warrants. The plant that they are proposing to erect at Elizabethport will be for tinning purposes only, the black plates being made in the foreign mill and brought here for coating, the product being both tin andterne plates. It is the intention of E. Morewood & Co. to begin the erection of very large works as soon as this plant is in successful operation. The larger enterprise will be located somewhere in the West, and will include a rolling mill as well as a tinning plant, the idea being to have an ultimate capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 boxes per week.

Tariff Notes.

In 1889, taking the three years ending March 31 of that year, under a Democratic administration, the excess of the exports of the United States over its imports amounted in value to \$28,984,379, or an annual average of \$9,661,459. In 1892, taking the three years ending March 31 of that year, under a Republican administration, and a year and a half of that time under the present Republican tariff, the excess of our exports over imports amounted in value to \$281,197,367, or an annual average of \$93,732,456. This increase of \$281,197,367 for the three years, and of \$84,070,987 per year, was caused by Republican protection.

Steel cotton ties, better than the imported, upon which the old duty was 35 per cent. (about \$11 a ton), and the new duty is \$33.60 a ton, are now selling at \$44.80 a ton of 2,240 pounds. This is lower than they ever before sold in this country, either under low or no duty. According to the tariff-law theory, they would sell at \$11.39 if the free cotton-tie bill passed. That would be just about \$1 less than the present abnormally low price of Bessemer pig iron in London. Where would the wages for turning the pig iron into cotton ties come in? Would the men have to work for nothing under a free cotton-tie law?

Mr. Holman has been driven to declare "an increase in the revenues is indispensable if the expenditures are to continue on the basis of the present session." As long ago as April, 1891, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, a Democrat, foretold that the expenditures of this Congress must inevitably be what they have proved to be—namely, greater than those of the "billion dollar Congress." And yet Mr. Holman has a horde of his fellow Democrats came to Washington howling about the extravagance of the "billion-dollar Congress," and vociferating for "retrenchment and reform." They went promptly to work to pass a free-will bill, a free binding-twine bill, a free cotton-tie bill and are talking of still further measures to cut off tariff duties, without the slightest regard to the needs of the revenue. The truth is not disclosed to the American people that the whole programme has been one of buncombe and pretense and was not in any particular a sincere project of legislation. The Democrats must either admit that or that their legislators are arrant fools.

In May, 1890, we paid foreigners

\$229,422 for imported cutlery. Last May we paid only \$33,168.

for foreign cutlery. We used just as much cutlery as before, but we bought of American makers instead of European makers.

Nothing shows the industrial development of a country more surely than the

amount of raw material consumed in its manufactures. From 1877 to 1890 the consumption of raw cotton increased in free trade England 25 per cent.

In the United States, under protection, during the same period, it increased 85 per cent.

During the ten months ending April 30, 1891, other nations bought breadstuffs of us to the value of

\$97,626,000.

During the corresponding period ending April 30, 1892, our sales of breadstuffs abroad were

\$233,065,000.

Evidently our ability to sell to other countries depends not on what we buy from them, but on what they need from us.

WHERE IS THE OWNER?

A Philadelphia Tenant Who Has Paid No Rent for Years.

There is a man in business on Arch Street, and in the lower portion of that important thoroughfare, where business properties are very valuable, says the Philadelphia Record, who, while he does not own the building he occupies and has no friendly relations with the person who does own it, has paid no rent for eighteen years and has never been asked to do so during that long interval of time. For the eighteen years in question the business man has been awaiting the appearance either of his landlord or the latter's agent, and during that long period he has paid taxes on the building and kept it in thorough repair. His business has been a most prosperous one and several rivals have felt the sting of his ability to sail much closer to the wind than they do owing to his being relieved of the usual yoke of rent day.

It is not at all unlikely that the property will become his by right of undisputed possession at the expiration of 21 years, and it is worth many thousands of dollars. Those who are conversant with the strange case have come to the conclusion that the owner has long since been dead and it is supposed that he was lost at sea. It is just such a case in real estate as not infrequently occurs in the business of large and long-established saving banks which accumulate funds that are never called for by their owners or their heirs.

Christ as a Diplomat.

"Do you know that of all things that are written in the New Testament all that Christ himself said would make a very few pages of ordinary print?" said ex-Senator Ingalls to a Kansas City Star man. "I have often thought His sayings ought to be printed by themselves. Christ was the greatest man that has ever lived. Although all this time has elapsed since His crucifixion His followers now number millions, and men would sacrifice their lives for their faith in Him. Christ had also to deal with political questions. I think His reply to the Pharisees when they sought to trap him was very adroit."

"He asked him if it was lawful to give tribute unto Caesar. He told him to bring him a penny. 'Whose image and superscription is this?' He said, 'Caesar's,' they answered. 'Then,' said He, 'render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.'"

Hints on Hanging Pictures.

In hanging pictures, says the Washington National Tribune, it is to be remembered that although oil paintings look better hung in the usual way, with a sloping line from the top to the wall at the bottom, yet, etchings and water colors often look better hung flat against the wall. A picture with shadows should, if possible, have the light side nearest the windows, so that the shadows will fall in pairs, and although often two pictures similar in size and subject may find convenient places on corresponding parts of the wall, yet it is as often the suit effect of "pairs" or "companion pieces" takes away the artistic value of both pieces. Paintings, or any pictures should not be hung so high that it is uncomfortable to look at them, but some pictures are of such large design or brilliant color that they look much better hung high up than down lower. Moldings are much better to hang pictures from than nails in the wall, and are not very expensive to put up.

An Echo Among the Bergs.

The echo from the steam whistle of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Montana beyond a doubt, saved the vessel from loss while plowing her way across the Atlantic from Swansea to Philadelphia, says the Record.

In a dense fog the usual signals were being blown to warn approaching vessels, when Capt. Forsythe distinctly heard the echo in the distance. This conclusively proved his mind that he was in the midst of towering bergs, and the helm was soon put down to clear this great danger to every mariner. It is believed that the Montana skimmed the edge of a monster floating island of ice.

Origin of the Alphabet.

The old notion that the Phenicians originated the alphabet proves to be more than doubtful. The researches of Edward Glaser seem to show quite positively that letters were first used in Arabia, where, perhaps nearly 3,000 years, B. C., were developed several related alphabets, from some of which the so-called Phenician was descended. Some of the inscriptions—probably more than 4,000 years old—upon which this belief is based, have been copied but not yet deciphered.

Modern Newspaper Methods.

The London Times now sets type by telephone. The composing room is connected with the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons by the ordinary apparatus. Into each "phone" a copy reader recites the stenographic "turns" as fast as compositors at the other end of the wire can take them on typesetting machines. By this means a debate which does not close until 3 A. M. may be correctly reported in the morning papers, with no danger of missing the regular 5 o'clock newspaper train.

A European Quarter.

At Shanghai, China, there is a European quarter, which contains handsome buildings for banks and public offices. In most of the streets colonnades are built, while the open spaces are utilized and made places of beauty by being filled with trees and flowers. The inevitable race-course, which seems to follow as a necessary adjunct to Western civilization, is a prominent feature outside the city boundaries.

TO THE PATRIOT DEAD.

STATUES OF HEROES IN MARBLE AND BRONZE.

A Week Made Memorable by the Unveiling of Many Monuments—"High-Water Mark" Memorial Services at Gettysburg—People of Prominence Present.

Shafts to Their Memory.

Times lending its halo as the years increase the perspective of those troublous times when "troops of heroes undistinguished died," and we of a later generation are arising more and more to that worship, ever the incentive to a fresh love of country, which a later generation showed for Washington, for Wellington, for Blucher, or in the dimmer past for an Arnold Winkelried. On Decoration Day three monuments of especial note were unveiled, and later in the week another was dedicated on the field of the battle of Gettysburg. All of these unveilings this year were made on the week's events, the dedication of the "High-Water Mark" monument at Gettysburg on the very spot where Hall's and Harrow's brigade attacked Longstreet's column on July 3, 1863.

The Rochester Monument.

The monument at Rochester is splendidly designed and is the outcome of a



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT ROCHESTER.

movement started nearly twenty years ago by citizens of that place. It is nearly forty-three feet in height, with a nearly base twenty-two feet square. The base of the monument rises about eleven feet above this and the shaft is a magnificent piece of solid granite about ten feet in height. At the four corners of the base are bronze figures emblematic of the four departments of the service—the cavalry, the artillery, the infantry and the navy. These are of heroic size. The sides of the monument bear appropriate bas-reliefs.

The Hackley Gift Uncovered.

At Muskegon, Mich., the soldiers' monument erected by Charles H. Hackley was unveiled and the entire city turned out in honor of the event. The monument is seventy-five feet high and of pink Rhode Island granite. It rests on a base of several steps, the lower one thirty-four feet square. Upon the four corners of the pedestal are placed bronze figures, each seven feet six inches in height, representing respectively privates in the navy, artillery, infantry, and cavalry service. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze figure of victory holding aloft a flag, the figure fourteen feet in height.

Hill Monument, Richmond.

At Richmond, the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Gen. A. P. Hill



UNVEILED AT RICHMOND.

monument took on the nature of a State celebration. Col. W. H. Palmer, Gen. Harry Heth, and other officers under Hill raised the fund for this marble and bronze embodiment, and they took a prominent part in the service. Gen. James A. Walker, of Wytheville, Va., was the orator of the day, and General Harry Heth the Chief Marshal. The widow and two daughters of Gen. Hill attended the unveiling. The Governor and staff had seats of honor. At the unveiling all the civic organizations of the county took part. Among the noted guests were Secretary of War Elkins and Frederick Douglass.

Unveiled at Farmington.

Amid the music of two bands and a large chorus of voices, the eloquence of native orators, and the plaudits of the people, the first soldiers' monument was unveiled at Farmington, Ill., in the presence of soldiers, sons of veterans, and citizens from a 1 the country around Farmington, the first town in Fulton County to respond to the call to arms in 1861, was, in 1892, the first to testify its regard for the defenders of the Union. The monument was presented to the soldiers by Mayor Brown on behalf of the citizens, and was dedicated by the local Grand Army post.

"High-Water Mark" Monument receives its name from the old copse of scrub-oak trees on Cemetery Ridge at

Gettysburg, where the Confederate army began its retreat on that fateful July 3. It was the "high-water mark" of the rebellion, and from the moment that Longstreet fell back dates the decline of the Confederate cause. The Monument Association has inclosed the copse of trees with a high iron fence to protect it from relic-hunters. The monument stands on the east side of the copse and was erected by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio,

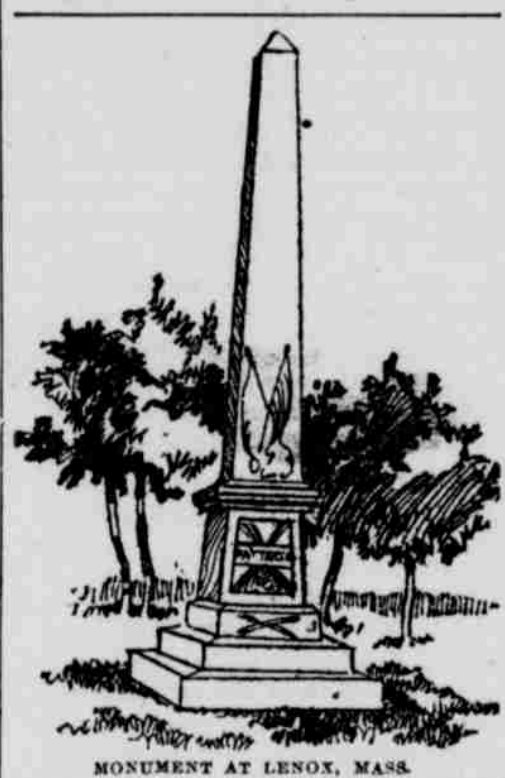


HIGH-WATER MARK MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

Michigan and Minnesota. Troops from all of these States fought and repulsed the famous assault. An open bronze book surmounts the monument. It weighs 1,372 pounds and is supported by a pyramid of cannon balls. The left page bears a legend describing the assault and that on the right tells of the repulse. The whole rests on a highly polished plinth and base of Maine and Massachusetts granite with a massive water table of Gettysburg granite. The dedication services excelled in interest any that have yet taken place on the famous battle-field.

In Memory of Paterson.

To Dr. Thomas Eggleston is due most of the credit for the splendid monument which was dedicated at Lenox in memory of Gen. John Paterson. He is a grandson of that revolutionary hero and, together with other members of his family, has secured the erection of a fitting monument in the heart of Lenox and near the spot where the hero once resided. The bronze presentment of the General stands upon a granite shaft on which is engraved the story of his active life, of his school-days at Yale, his work in the Provincial Congress of 1774 and 1775 and of his quick response to the call to arms after the battle of Lexington. It tells that he crossed the Delaware with Washington, narrowly escaping death at Saratoga, and was



MONUMENT AT LENOX, MASS.

prominent in the council of Monmouth in 1778.

Sending Flowers by Telegraph.

A novel and very remarkable industry has recently been started in New York. It is intended for the convenience of persons who have friends in other cities in this country or abroad to whom they may desire to pay polite attentions. Suppose that a lady of your acquaintance is at present in Vienna and you wish to send her a bouquet. It is very easily managed. You drop into a certain florist's on Broadway and pick out flowers suitable for your posy. Within two hours the bouquet you have selected is delivered to the intended recipient. The florist has an agent or correspondent in Vienna to whom he cables the order, stating the number of flowers of each kind, etc., and the name of the giver is written on a card and attached to the bunch of blossoms before it is conveyed to the address indicated. It is the same with other cities in Europe and America. If your lady love is in San Francisco you can send her a bunch of violets or a bouquet of roses by wire, as it were, within a few minutes.

Matching Teeth.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty that dentists meet with is the matching of false teeth with the natural teeth of their customers. The tooth factories supply dentists with rings upon which are strung thin, short metal bars, each carrying a tooth at its extremity. There are twenty-five of these sample teeth, that run all the way from nearly white to a shade that is almost olive. Some one of the twenty-five usually almost matches the patient's natural teeth, and, at any rate, enables the dentist to match the teeth by application at the factory.

A Sugar-Beet Grower.

Richard Gird is probably the largest individual grower of sugar beets in the world. He has 50,000 acres of ground surrounding Chino, Cal., and this year will have 4,000 acres of it in beets. He is under contract to raise all the beets that are required for the beet-sugar factory at Chino. His contract requires him to raise 5,000 acres of beets next year, and the same average the following year.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Theatrical Episode at Manistique—Small-Pox Immigrants in Michigan—Needed Reform in the Assessment of Saginaw—Bogus Pension Claimant.

From Far and Near.

The proprietor of the Hurd House at Jackson cashed a \$35 check for a stranger. It was a forgery.

Mrs. WILLIAM MOTTAM, a pioneer of Kalamazoo, and widow of the late Dr. Mottam, died, aged 74 years.

JUDGE COBB holds that the notes given by West Bay City citizens in aid of the Battle Creek and Bay City Railroad must be paid.

HERMANN has been in Lansing. A woman smashed the shell of an egg on the rim of a cup, pried the fracture apart with her thumbs, and into the cup dropped a perfect egg.

MAT KESSLER's residence at Cheboygan was partly destroyed by fire Monday evening, but the household goods were saved. Loss about \$1,500, fully covered by insurance.

CHICAGO submarine divers are now at Alpena waiting for fair weather and smooth water, when they will make an effort to find the hull of the Fenwick and recover the treasure in her hold.

JACOB MAIER, who brought suit in the Saginaw Circuit Court against Thomas Burns to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received from an assault by Burns, has been awarded \$250 by the jury.

A MAN who claims to be John Denney, a member of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, appeared before a board of examining physicians at East Tawas as a claimant for a pension. He had Denney's discharge papers, but it is claimed that his name is Trombley. He was arrested pending an investigation.

THE good women of Manistique turned out the other night and pulled a troupe of English Gaiety Girls down from their perch on the bill-boards, and wanever the paste proved too adhesive they took a pot of oil paint and gave them some flaming skirts. The troupe came the next day, and that evening the manny hung out the sign "Standing room only."

JUDGE BUCK has passed sentence upon those convicted in the Kalamazoo Circuit this term as follows: Thomas Manuel, store-breaking, three years in State Prison; Charles Hymes, larceny from the person, one year in the State House of Correction; Frank Kelly, burglary, two years in State House of Correction; Charles Hays, burglary, six years in State Prison.

UPON the steamer Auraria, which arrived in New York, was a well defined case of small-pox. The patient was removed to Hoffman's Island, but a large number of passengers were allowed to depart for their destinations in the interior parts of the country. Thirty of the passengers came to fifteen points in Michigan, having succeeded in passing quarantine inspection.

A REASSESSMENT of Saginaw will be made shortly, the council having made an appropriation of \$2,000 for that purpose. For many years it has been charged that the citizen who has invested his savings in a home worth \$2,000 or under is assessed to almost its full valuation, while those owning \$10,000 worth of property or upward are assessed on a downward scale. This virtually means the assessment of the small property owner of much more than his share. A reform in this direction and a more equitable apportionment of the taxes is one of the chief results looked for by a reassessment of the entire city.

KALAMAZOO had variable weather for her Memorial Day. Sunshine followed by a shower which would have scattered an assemblage around an ordinary speaker, but Chief Justice A. B. Morse held them beneath arms of dripping umbrellas without a break. The parade was largely an impromptu affair, and was much larger than usual. The exercises were held in the college grove, where a fine new flag was presented to the college by W. E. Wight in behalf of the students, and unfurled amid the cheers of 200 old veterans and college youths by half as many students. Chief Justice Morse's address was delivered under great disadvantages, yet received with strongest approval. He declared this to be a country where anarchy cannot stay, nor foreign tyranny destroy her institutions. This is a Government of constitutional liberty and of freedom, where the rights of the people are plainly stated and preserved for all time. No difference in men is known to the Constitution. Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances. No legislature shall pass a law to prevent any person from worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or compel any person to attend or support any place of religious worship. No money can be appropriated for sectarian purposes. He spoke of the results of the rebellion, and closed with lines which appealed to the hearts of all to forever keep alive Memorial Day.

At Pontiac a church union G. A. R. memorial service was held at the opera house. The memorial address was delivered by the Rev. M. H. Wallace, of the Congregational Church, to an unprecedentedly large assembly. The day was unusually fine. The oration was given by the Rev. C. C. Miller, of the Baptist Church, and was pronounced the fullest and most touching effort of its kind ever heard in Pontiac. The audience was large and gave unstinted expressions of appreciation. At Saginaw, Lansing, Bay City, Jackson, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other cities the exercises were unusually impressive. Observance of the day was general throughout the State, and indicated an increasing interest in the event.

At Lansing, Wm. Cetus, foreman at the Riverside brickyard, in attempting to remove obstructions from one of the brick machines had his arm caught by the premature starting of the machine, crushing it to a pulp and necessitating amputation above the elbow.

THREE ex-presidents of the Michigan Pioneer Society have died of grip since June 1, 1891, and the ranks have been sadly decimated by the same disease. This was the report of the memorial committee presented at the eighteenth annual session of the society at Lansing.